MONDAY, JULY 1, 1895.

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid. BUNDAY, Per Year. DAILY AND BUNDAY, Per Year...... 8 66 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month..... VEEKLY, Per Year. 1 60
Postage to Foreign Countries added,
THE SUN, New York city.

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OCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureat of the UNITED Pages and New York Associates Pages is 21 to 29 Ann street. All Information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Democratic Reorganization. This is one of the bubbles which, coming

to the surface of the local Democracy, show that the boiling of reorganization has begun "To THE EDITOR OF THE BUR-Sir : The defeat of Tammany last fall was brought about by Democrats who were opposed to continuing in power the same old political nacks from year to year, and many of these not representative citizens. If new blood and new were injected into the organization and put to the front, it would win hands down this fail. The people are sick of reform and its pretensions, and the decent and intelligent Democrat does not consider it any honor to be led by JIMNY O'BIMEN. Neither do they propose to be used to pull Mesars. Grack and STRUKLER'S chestnuts out of the fire. Therefore Tammany, under proper leadership, would carry the solid

e, and this would elect. "There are also other conditions which will insur Tammany's success, videlicet: Last year the reformer solled a large vote of the police, firemen, and liquo . This fall all this vote will be solid against them, and Tammany will get it.

This is sound in the main. For a fresh attack upon the opposition to the Democratic party here, new blood, new men, new spirits, must repair the injuries and casualties of disaster. At the same time, we warn the Democrat who writes to us in such partisan hopefulness that the phrase "old hack" is too trivial an argument to receive any particular degree of consideration when it is time to begin the serious preparations for battle. Reformers and independents and strikers and guerrillas generally, with whom irregularity and uncertainty as to which side they are on is the rule, who never follow any party or any leader with steadfastness, use the cheap protest against old backs as a sort of self-defence for their flokleness. But the great mass of a party will follow a leader so long as he remains conspicuous for his powers for leadership, in dependently of his time of service.

Beyond all comparison the oldest political hack of any great consequence in the State of New York is the Hon. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT; and yet he still retains the big chieftainship of the Republican party for the reason that no one has yet developed ability equal to his for political organization and direction. Democratic leaders will retain of lose what standing they have through the application of the same reasoning. Other things being equal, the question is, which are the able men? Prejudice against old hackness won't displace a competent leader nor drum up a vote for the other side.

Wat Hardin and Principles.

While the balloting for a candidate for Governor was in progress in the Kentucky Democratic Convention, one of the delegates waved tumultuously a banner bearing on one side the legend "United We Stand" and on the other "Harmony or It is hardly necessary to say that the mystic "H." with its dark intimations was not meant to refer to the Hon. PARKER WAT HARDIN, the Mercer county statesman who was presently nominated while his supporters stood upon their chairs and yelled like lunatics.

Mr. ROBERT J. BRECKINBIDGE, who made the nominating speech, said that he would not call his candidate "P. W. HARDIN, but old, plain WAT HARDIN." Mr. HARDIN is only fifty-four years of age, and his photographs show him to be rather handsome than plain, but the facts must bow to oratory. ament. The Convention had put into its platform a reaffirmation of the platform of 1892, and a declaration of confidence in Mr. CLEVELAND, who kicked that platform into flinders. "You have written upon your platform," said the exuberant and poetical BRECKINRIDGE, "the principles of your party, principles deathless as time, principles which will live when your heads have grown as gray as mine, and when your children and my children, patriotic, and loving their country and its principles as you and I do, will occupy our places and be battling as you and I are battling for the liberty of this country in all time to come." HARDIN's voice, he added, had been heard in defence of those principles "from the Sandy to Mills Point." As a battler for principles, in fact, WAT HARDIN is unsurpassed in Kentucky, if Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is not mistaken.

It seems a little curious that the man of principles should have wanted a nomination on a platform which in the matter of silver is directly opposed to a principle which he had used his voice in battling for. The poetical BRECKINRIDGE slid over this seemingly doubtful ground very neatly. "If you want a man to fit the principles of your party," cried he, "WAT HARDIN fits them as well as any one." Surely a very accommodating battler for principles this, a second GROVER CLEVELAND, warranted to fit any platform that carries a nomination with it! Old plain WAT HARDIN was hot for the free coinage of silver, but hotter still for the nomination. As Mr. BRECKINBIDGE asked triumphantly, "Who ever heard of WAT HARDIN when his country called and he failed to respond?" Hear the mellifluous BRECKINEIDGE calling upon the brethren to nominate his "friend and brother:"

"Nominate War Hannis for Governor, put your banner in his hands. From the mountains where the tops of the hills touch the very constellations of heaven themselves he has gone; knowing nothing but Democracy through the fertile fields of the iffue Grass and down to the extremest point of the Purchase his voice will be heard, as it always has been calling you to battle and to victory. You will listen to that same voice, and see that same manly, noble the principles that we love. Nominate him; yes nominate him on that platform!"

Nominating a free coinage of silver man to vindicate the principle of no free coinage of silver seems a sublime piece of humor, but it was done. Doubtless the Convention felt that, in the melodious words of Judge JAMES TARVEN of Kenton:

"There is nothing in Democracy as understood and lieved in, there is nothing in the religion of the peo ple of Kentucky that is not consistent with and in rmony with the whole life and every deed and wor of this gallant leader from Mercer. There is no sweeter music to be heard beneath the sky than the stories of Democracy, as that music has fallen year in and year out upon every hilltop and in every valle; awealth from the true, the brave, and

The man of principles from the mountains where the tops of the hills touch the very constellations of heaven, was soon brought in amid "the wild cheering of his costatic

followers." This music will fall upon every hilltop and in every valley for some months to come, and his manly, noble presence will vindicate everywhere the principles which the Democrats of Kentucky love, whatever those principles are.

WAT HARDIN is not only full of music himself, but he is the father of Mr. MARTIN D. HARDIN, "sometimes called the Orator of the South." Principles will be nobly vindicated in Kentucky this year.

Thomas Henry Huxley.

It is an interesting circumstance that Prof. HUXLEY, who had witnessed the progress of the doctrine of evolution to what seemed but yesterday decisive triumph, and who was the most zealous and aggressive of its English champions, should have died at the time when he was meditating a reply to the books of Mr. A. J. BALFOUR, Mr. BENJAMIN KIDD, and Prof. HENRY DRUMMOND, which mark a sharp reaction against the evolutionary philosophy. His death, following that of TYN-DALL, whom DARWIN had preceded, leaves Mr. HERRERT SPENCER the sole survivor of the four powerful upholders of the views regarding man's relation to lower forms of life and to the cosmos, which are compendiously described as the development hypothesis.

By his individual work in his special de partment of science, biology, Prof. HUXLEY made important additions to the facts and truths gathered by DARWIN from his observations of animals and plants, by TYNDALI from his researches in physics, and by Mr. SPENCER from his studies in sociology, and upon which, collectively considered, the doctrine of evolution is based. It was, of course, his contributions to exact knowledge in the particular field of biological investigation that caused him to be elected Presi dent of the Royal Society. But he was honored by scores of thousands who were unacquainted with the value of his achievements in the line of strictly scientific inquiry, but who could appreciate the admirable clearness of his expositions and the animation and the vigor of his controversial writings. No Englishman of his time, not even Mr. Spencer, has combined with scientific competence such remarkable literary gifts, nor has any other man done so much to popularize the discoveries, conclusions, and surmises of science throughout the English-speaking world. He has done for England in the last half of the nineteenth century what VOLTAIRE did for France in the last half of the eighteenth; he has been the great expounder of the drift of philosophical opinion, the chief interpreter of the non-religious thought of his day.

The marked change in the attitude of those who decline to accept the Christian religion, was displayed in Prof. HUXLEY's repudiation of the term "infidel," which had been fairly applicable to VOLTAIRE and HUME, and in his invention, or rather revival, of the alternative word "agnostic. Agnosticism, of course, expresses the calm, inquisitive, suspensive posture of Socrates toward the deepest problems that can beset the mind of man. The eighteenth century infidelity was arrogant, partisan, dogmatic, destructive. The agnosticism of our day, when it conforms to its ideal, is humble, impartial, unassertive, expectant. Instead of saving, with VOLTAIRE, "You are wrong, and I know it," it says, or ought to say with reference to the existence of a GoD and of a future life, "You may be right; I know not." It cannot be said, however, that Prof. HUXLEY, who gave to the term agnostic so wide a currency, was ideally perfect in his applications of it. Some of his writings, as, for instance, his discussions with Mr. GLADSTONE, were polemical in the pre cise sense of the word. Warlike they truly were; by no means free from ebullitions of temper and unwelcome proofs that science, like theology, may have its animosities and rancors. Prof. HUXLEY seemed to feel that there are times when the high priest of science, like the high priest of religion. doth well to be angry.

Yet, although his mode of excessis may not always have evinced the sobriety at which he aimed, there is no doubt that he accomplished a marvellous work in the difof scientific research. When we contrast the reception given in England to DARWIN's "Origin of Species" less than forty years ago with the actual or recent approach to predominance of the doctrine of evolution among educated men, we can measure the tremendous force of the propagandist agencies which have been operative in the interval. It is no disparagement of his coadjutors to say that THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY was the most conspicuous dynamic factor in that amazing transformation of opinion.

The Fruit of Pious Liberality.

The Presbyterian Board of Missions being burdened with debt, and having gone into a heavy and uncertain real estate speculation in the Fifth avenue, it is now proposed that a special fund of \$1,000,000 should be raised for its benefit. Accordingly, the Rev. Dr. HALL, the eminent Presbyterian pastor of this city, has suggested that the rich men of the denomination contribute to that fund the amounts they will save be cause of the decision that the income tax is unconstitutional. As he himself promised to give \$1,000, the inference has been drawn that that sum represents the amount of the tax he would have had to pay if the law had stood, and that consequently be has the handsome income of \$50,000 a year.

This reputation of possessing great wealth has caused Dr. HALL so much annoyance from importunate beggars here and abroad that he has written to the Tribune to explain that the deduction is not justified by the facts. " No such amount of income tax was to be paid by me," he says. "I have no such income as was inferred." It having been reported also that he owns a million dol lars' worth of real estate, he offers to give \$800,000 of it to anybody who will find it for him. Another vulgar and baseless news paper story is that the desire of fashionable New York girls to be married by the "millionaire clergyman " is so general, that since last September he has "pocketed fully \$30,000 in wedding fees." Dr. Hall says that the whole amount he has received from such fees during the forty-six years of his ministry " would fall far below this \$30,000." His salary as pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church is reported to be \$25,000, a sum which, he tells the Tribune, " is much beyond the reality." His is described as the richest church con gregation in New York, and the aggregate of its wealth is estimated at \$400,000,000 Undoubtedly it includes many men of large fortune, but there are other New York churches, St. Bartholomew's of the Episco palians, for instance, where the capital represented is much more. There is a Haptist church in town attended by Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, for instance, in the congregation of which is a total of wealth

that cannot be much less, even if it is not more, than in Dr. HALL's pews. The rich families of New York are alreligious views, or at least in their observance of conventional religious requirements. They are usually attached to some church. It is natural, therefore, that the salaries of ministers of the standing of Dr. HALL, the rectors and pastors of important and fashionable churches, should be large as compared with those of smaller towns. They run usually from \$10,000 to \$15,000, and sometimes a parsonage a rectory is provided additionally At the highest, it is probable that they are eaten up usually by the expenses of the clergymen receiving them. If a minister be a millionaire, as Dr. HALL has been represented to be, he has not accumulated his fortune from his salary. The money must have come to him from other sources, either by inheritance, bequest, or gift. Severa rich Presbyterians of his congregation have left Dr. HALL legacies, which probably, have been large enough in their sum to enable him to put by a handsome competence, but presumably he has not saved any considerable part of it out of his salary, large as that is proportionately to the aver age pay of ministers. The pastor of a rich church in New York is expected to keep up a scale of living corresponding to his and its importance: and as soon as anybody here passes the line of modest economy his expenses mount up rapidly. We are not surprised, therefore, at Dr. HALL's saying that his promised gift to the Presbyterian fund 'involved some self-denial."

The great bulk of the money obtained for such purposes involves some self-denial, and oftentimes the self-sacrifice is great. It is collected, moreover, at a large cost, for the soliciting agents, usually ministers, who go about from church to church, receive regular stipends, besides their travelling expenses. Hence of the sum given, the part that actually is employed for the specific religious ends it was contributed to serve is sometimes small. If these societies were run as business undertakings the cost of collection would be ruinous to them. Moreover, as we have seen in the cases of the American Tract Society and of the Presbyterian house in the Fifth avenue, the trustees of such funds have not hesitated to risk them in great real estate speculations that require mortgages of as much as a million dollars each. If the speculations turn out ill, the pious will be importuned to save the societies from disaster.

The speculation on the Presbyterian building in the Fifth avenue seems to have been peculiarly indefensible. The Boards of the Home and Foreign Missions that have gone into it have as their present premise the old LENOX homestead, at Twelfth street and that avenue, which they purchased eight years ago as a permanent home, and which they hold without debt or encum brance. The site is larger in area than that upon which it is now building at the corner of Twentleth street at a cost of toward \$1,750,000, one million of which is money obtained on mortgage. Moreover the LENOX homestead was sold to the Pres byterians as their home at a price which. because of that use, was put much below its value, and the LENOX family gave them additional aid in the purchase, so that their whole contribution was more than two thirds the cost; and in 1888 the General Assembly passed a minute gratefully ac knowledging their generosity, and speak ing of the LENOX homestead as the permanent Presbyterian home and express ing the devout hope that it would so "stand the next century through as a monument to the wise and loving liberality of those who gave it." In a letter to Mr. ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, signed by Dr. John HALL as President, and by the other officers of the Home Mission Society, a similar senti ment was expressed; yet in a few years came the real estate speculation at the corner of Twentieth street, involving the abandonment of the LENOX homestead, and vir tually a breach of trust.

The salary, fortune, and marriage fees of Dr. HALL are of no concern to the public, but the management of religious societies which apparently betray their largest and most earnest benefactors is probably open to public criticism, and deservedly is reprobated among the Presbyterians.

The Board of Education.

The Board of Education will hold special meeting to-day for the election of a President in place of Mr KNOX, who has re signed from the body. It is an office of very great importance in the city Government, and in the Board itself it is of commanding influence. Commissioner ROBERT MACLAY, who

seems to be preferred for the office by most of his colleagues, is a fair-minded and conscientious man, who has done good service in the Board, and has the advantage of understanding the need of reformation in the management of the schools. But who ever may be President, this improvement will be greatly hampered by the cumber some and disjointed school machinery which the Commissioners must operate. The first reform necessary is in the system of educational administration which has grown up in New York under laws that distribute and soatter responsibility and seriously impair efficiency. The change essential for the cure of this evil were sug gested in a very able report on the subject by the Commission of which Mr. STEPHES H. OLIN was a conspicuous member and in a time of normal politics it is prob able that they would have been made by the Legislature; but the Committee of 70, un fortunately, took a hand at the business and prepared a bill in which the Commis recommendations were modified. Then it proceeded to inform the Legislature that the measure must be passed exactly as it stood, on the theory that it was inspired and opposition would be sinful.

Meantime a large part of the teachers b gan to protest against it as subjecting them to arbitrary authority. The Committee of 70, inflated with confidence that it derived its authority from Heaven, had not taken the trouble to consult the sentiment of the teachers, but went ahead in the construc tion of the bill in its own fashion and according to its conceptions of what was good for them. Hence the measure was rejected by the sinful Legislature. It could not be bulldozed by the committee's assumption of absolute infallibility. The bill contained many good features, and would have effected desirable reforms if it had become law, but it also proposed changes not of essential importance which were extremely distasteful to many of the teachers, and the committee had not then learned, and it went out of existence without having learned, the necessity of consulting some thing besides its own inner consciousness in undertaking a public reform.

Even with the old machinery, however, a wise Board of Education can bring about great improvements in the schools by simplifying the course of study so that the attention of the pupils shall be concentrated on the essential elementary branches. The furnishing of such instruction is the main business of that Board. The more most universally conservative in their advanced education required for the admis- litrichological Exhibition, has consented to ex-

sion of the few to the free colleges is a secondary consideration. The primary schools are the most important, and the only schools which are absolutely indispensable

The presentment made on Friday by the Grand Jury on the subject of the overcrowding of the Tombs Prison and concern ing the lack of accommodations there, de serves the considerate and speedy attention of the Charities and Correction Commissioners and of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The Tombs is the oldest of the local prisons. It was built in 1838. For many years prior to the building of the City Prison, the site upon which it was erected was a lake. The municipal statesmen of fifty-seven years ago do not seem to have regarded that fact as an objection. The Tombs, built on soft and marshy soil, ill calculated to bear the weight of the solid and enduring structure. has been altered from time to time, without any enlargement of the area covered by the four exterior walls, the building occupying a square city block. Whatever may have been the case at the time of its construc tion, the Tombs no longer fills the require ments of a city prison for New York. It is entirely inadequate now, whatever it may have been fifty years ago. With the growth of the city in population, the number of imprisoned persons awaiting trial or serving short sentences is steadily increasing and yet no effort has been made by the city authorities to keep up with the change, except by the primitive device of putting two prisoners in one cell.

The sanitary condition of the City Prison as the Grand Jury declares, is unsatisfac tory. Commitment to the Tombs means in many cases, a serious and needless hardship to innocent prisoners. The city of New York has recently erected an improved place for the trial of offenders. It should not delay in securing a new building for the purpose of incarcerating those awaiting trial, or in making such improvements in the old historic structure as the requirements of the times demand.

Too Cheap.

An officer of the Philadelphia Traction Company is reported in the Press of that city as having said :

"The device has not yet appeared that can be depended on to pick up the fallen body of a man, we nan, or child in the street. Bring us the device that will be sure to do it and we will pay half a million of

The price is too small. Any inventor who could produce what the trolley managers want would never think of selling his invention for a paltry half million dollars Let us look at the problem.

The trolley men will not keep their tracks in order, though bound to do this in many cities by the terms of their franchises. Their cars rock to such an extent that the height of the platform beams above the rails varies from six inches to two feet or thereabouts. Yet the fender must run continually so close to the pavement that the hand of a child cannot pass beneath it.

Fenders that do not project in front of the platforms are greatly preferred; but such fenders must not be in the way of the draw bars, brake rods, power boxes, or other ma chinery beneath the platforms, and they must afford protection from those parts.

If fenders project in front of the platform the projection must not be more than two or three feet; yet the fender must always cover and guard the hypothenuse of a triangle the perpendicular of which is often as much as two feet and sometimes more.

Projecting fenders must be so constructe that they can be telescoped, folded together rolled up, or in some way made to occupy little room on or under the rear of the car; but they must be simple in construction and their rigidity, when in use, must not be seriously impaired by the provisions for shutting them up when not in use.

All fenders must be cheap; and this accounts for the fact that so many inventors have sought favor with the trolley men by offering them traps made of wire, gas pipe, band iron, and similar materials. That they have found favor is shown by the process sions of contrivances that are clattering along the streets in all stages of ridiculou

dismemberment. So much for some of the requirements and restrictions under which an inventor must work to earn the half million dollars un officially offered by an official of a Philadelphia trolley company. Will the Quaker City magnate ever be called upon to make good his offer? Perhaps-when somebody makes a seven-octave calliope out of a tit mouse's tail, or stitches a rose leaf to a grind stone on a sewing machine made of tooth picks, or discovers new satellites of Uranus through a lens of gingerbread. Not until then will this Philadelphia trolley man have a chance to purchase for half a million dollars the patent rights of such a fender as he now wants.

Oklahoma must be a bad Territory. The Hon. Dick YEAGER and his merry men have been bidding travellers stand and horses as if the Hon. CONSTANTINE BUCKLEY SPHINGER had never carried the thunder of justice westward. Even robbers ought to have some good point. Has the Hon, RICHARD YEA-GER no sense of humor?

Through all the agitation in Kentucky one fact shines out vivid as lightning. The Hon IRON BRAD NAIL was nominated for Commissioner of Agriculture. To obtain this nomina tion has been the aspiration of Mr. NAIL's waking days and the dream of his nights for months. Every lover of agriculture must rejoice in his triumph. There is not blade of grass in Kentucky that has polished itself in honor of Mr. NAIL's victory, not a field of hemp that doesn't stretch itself with gice, not a horse that doesn't laugh in ecstasy, not a still that doesn't speak louder than words. Ere many months have gone great improvement will be seen in Kentucky. The introduction of self-milking cows, producing nothing but sterilized milk, and the arming of sheep with shears and razors, both for closer and convenient shaving and as a protection gainst dogs, are among the least amendments of agriculture which are expected of the Hon. IRON B. NAIL. Burgeo and barbecue experiment stations will be established at convenient points, and a Cuckoo reservation is already planned. When the hand of the Hon. Inon B. NAIL is put to the plough, the plough will have to speed and the crops will have to hump themselves.

The Hon. THOMAS HENRY CARYER of Montana and the Argentine Bad Lands, was observed scudding over southeastern Nebraska late yesterday afternoon, his chin whisker streamir in a sixteen-knot breeze and his ermine spatts nearly torn from their buttons. The slive speaking trumpet was still lashed to his mouth and he was throwing out word ballact at the rate of about a ton a minute. He is making a great voyage, but there seems to be no way bringing him into port this side of the Ural

We record with joy, for the benefit of all lovers of broad and waving beauty, that the Hon, WASH HESING, Postmaster of Chicago and sole proprietor of the world-renowned Calpose the latter to the inspection of the Atlantic breezes. To day he is paddling with a dulest motion behind those Nibelungen sideboards through the corridors of the Boston Post Office. To-night and for the next week he will be at Beach Bluff by Swampscott; and all the ocean rill hurl itself at him in one tremendous lather and every mermaid will wave him salutation

We cannot sustain the resolution respect ing the wrongs of Armenia adopted at the Bos-ton meeting of the Union for Practical Progress, "that this Government ought to support by its moral and material influence such action as Great Britain may see fit to take in Armenia." The action which England has seen fit to take in the case, apparently under some kind of an arrangement with Russia and France, is backed up by a threat, to emphasize which a number of British naval vessels are cruising along the give its "material influence" in the case only by sending American men-of-war to the Mediterranean for cooperation with the British fleet, that is, to take part with that fleet in the execution of any orders sent from London. This is an impossibility. It might involve us in war with Turkey, and not with Turkey only, but also with other Europea powers. It would be in contravention of our established policy of keeping out of the quarrels between European powers. It would make the United States an ally of England in the regulation of the affairs of Turkey. The reso lution adopted by the Union for Practical Prog ress is a most foolish one. It was probably drawn up by an Armenian unfamiliar with the observances of this Government and the limited authority of the President.

The Union for Practical Progress has petitioned the British Government to "previde at nce a safe and just government for Turkey," regardless of the fact that millions of the subjects of Queen VICTORIA are not pr vided with such a government, but suffer unde wrongs and grievances from which England persistently refuses to relieve them, and from which it has not, at any time, given any sign that it will ever relieve them, whichever of the British parties may wield the powers of the State.

There seems to be a band of organized thinkers in Minnesota who devote themselves to taking with the thermometer. When the venther is cold enough to drive a Polar bear t drink, these Minnesotans spread over the world tales of orange trees in bloom and of cows lying on banks of cherry blossoms regaling them selves with milk punch. When it's hot enough to make a salamander put itself on ice, thes Gopher poets talk, as they are talking now, of heavy frosts and snows expected. Minnesota is a lusty State, but still young enough to be

The vellow fever prevails as an epidemic in Cuba, and in Mexico, and in Brazil. A number of vessels upon which the disease had existed have arrived at Quarantine from infected ports within the past few weeks. They were held at Quarantine and thoroughly disinfected before hey were allowed to come into port. We do not doubt that all vessels from Havana, Vera Cruz, Santos, and Rio will be subjected to the most rigorous inspection. The Health Officer of the Port, who appreciates the importance of adopting strict measures for the protection of the city, has drawn up a series of rules which are to be enforced upon all of them. There is hardly any danger that yellow fever will enter New York, and we do not believe that there is the least danger that it will ever exist here; but we are nevertheless anxious that not a single infected ship shall enter the port.

The accounts of the ravages of the disease in the cities on the eastern coast of Brezil are of the kind we usually receive every year abou this time. The horrible scenes at Santos, of which we had reports last summer, are repeate once more this summer. The local authorities ever they were in its presence, though the ravages of the dread disease might be greatly reduced, or altogether stopped, through the enauthorities in Cuba and Mexico are nearly as negligent as those in Brazil.

Up to this month the epidemic of cholera has not extended to western Europe. It has not advanced porthward from the Red Sea or westward from Poland. The Austrian and German Governments have adopted every precaution against its approach. This country is one of the countries to which they thus render good service.

It seems probable that the bicycle will soon cut a considerable figure in our army. Gen. MILES has been from the first the foremost of the higher officers in advocating the use of the bicycle. As his devotion to genuine hard work in practical campaigning is well known, it may ested in the bloycle unless it were a military appliance of real value. The Signal Corps is the organization that thus far is making the most of specialty of wheeling, and an additions number of bicycles is to be introduced into it. When Gen. MILES becomes the head of the army, about three months hence, it may be expected that bicycling will receive more encouragement than ever in the service.

The distinguished author of "The Influ ence of Sea Power Upon History" was one of the speakers at the Harvard commencement dinner last week. He was introduced as an American naval officer who had written a book that had affected the policy of nations. After referring modestly to the reception which his ideas had met in England, Capt. MAHAN remarked:

"So far as my own country is concerned. I have given no lesson to a nation which has three sea bor-ders, and to which I myself belong. Is there to be any sea power here for the United States, or rather an pare to defend? So far as my country is concerned, fired a blank."

Oh no the Captain's lesson has not been lost to the United States, nor has he fired a blank so far as his own country is concerned. He has fired a blank only so far as the CLEVELAND Administration is concerned. The CLEVELAND Administration has had no respect for Capt. MAHAN'S teachings since that wise observer and patriotic American told the truth about the relation of the Hawaiian question to the future sea power of the world.

Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED shaved off his moustache only to give it a fresh start toward greatness. It is not that he would enter the Presidential race with a clean upper lip; what he wants is a moustache visible at a distance. We observe that the Hon. JOE MANLEY has returned from Europe.

It is now reported from Portland that the

Warning to Ireland, TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: The concluding words of your editorial in your issue of

to-day on "The New British Government" are

to the point and most timely. The splendid Parliamentary weapon which Parnell put in the hands of the Irish people is Parnell put in the hands of the lrish people is in danger of being shattered and destroyed. If those two factions go to the polls it is certain that a number of seats will be lost to the Conservatives, while it is equally certain that the seats retained will be far more evenly divided than they are now between Parnellites and Anti-Parnellites. What will happen then we all know. Irish politics will fail back into the old rut, when all was wild and impotent effort, treachery, distrust, chaos, and despair. The irishman who now contributes a dollar to either of those factions is virtually spending money to buy new chains for his country.

A Disgusted Inishman.

Mr. Cleveland and a Third Term

From the Post Express.

The thing to consider is whether he will get the Democratic momination. There is every reason to uppose that he is after that nomination; he has made no public denial of the fact; and his word would not be taken on such a point if he offered it, because he could never piedge nimself more strongly against a third term than he pledged himself against a second

Jackson Wants to Know. THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What a milk turn sour in a thunder storm? "THE ART OF REING HOREST."

The Hen, George F. Bemends on the In-come Tax Besisten and Its Significance,

From the Forum, There is good reason that the just-minded citizens of the United States should be glad that the great constitutional tribunal at Washington has restored to them their constitutional securi-

The only possible idea of a State governed by its people is one where the burdens are equally borns and all benefits equally open and secure to all. It is well to remember that the axiom stated by Jefferson, when he was assisting to establish the institutions we now enjoy, that "the whole art of government consists in the art of being honest." Is one that states broadly the truth that this decision has applied. The court has respected and followed the truth as it appeared to it. That was the greatest and most responsible duty which the organic law, the of the reople, had imputed to it. The chief and only really important reason for written constitutions at all is that the people who ordain them know and feel that they cannot trust hemselves to do right and refrain from wrong in times of temptation, excitement or tumult. Constitutions, then, are the preordained acts of the self-control of the people as a body. They erect barriers that they intend they themselves shall not be able to pass when temptation in its thousand forms may overcome their calm judgment of what ought to be or what ought not to be. Organized society can restrain itself only in this way, and nearly all intelligent and progressive communities have taken this, the only est and surest of methods, to protect their citizens from injustice.

This decision goes far to make these principles permanent, and such rights of equality and jus-tice secure. The Socialist and the Anarchist should heed the power and the capacity of the government of equal law that has no fear in its various departments in protecting the rights and redressing the wrongs of all citizens. The fears that have been expressed in sundry

quarters of the danger of the aggrandizement of wealth and the greed of its possessors leading them to try to escape taxation compels the inquiry: What is wealth? Is it property worth more than \$4,000 a year? Is the ownership of property or working power of whatever kind, producing less than that sum of income, poverty? Where is the line that places the tradesman, the artisan, the common laborer, the doc tor the clergyman, and the lawyer "below the No arithmetical money definition of wealth has ever been given; and among a people who are to be free and progressive none can ever be stated. That the tangible wealth of the citizens of every community, be it nation, or State, or county, or town, should bear its financial burdens in due proportion is self-evident both in the science of government and in morals But the wealth of such a community is all its wealth, wherever and in whatever proportion it may be distributed among the members of the community, and where the expenses of a common government are ratably and equally imposed by the taxation of all wealth. Every citizen, sharing by his vote in the management of the Government, shares also in his proportion in its responsibilities and burdens, and it is only by such equality of power and duty that he can he the peer of every other. It is such equality and such only, that will maintain a well-ordered and prosperous State.

The act of Congress which has now been declared wold did not proceed upon any such principles, but the very opposite. Now, the essential rights and equal duties in its management and progress are reëstablished.

THE MAYOR'S QUID.

He Is Urged to Reform—The Vile Habit of

From the Home Journal. It is a bad example for the head of the city to THE SUN calls it an "American habit." May be it is, but it is not a gentlemanly accomdishment, and it ought to be relegated to 'long shoremen, car drivers, and the New York police Even these gentlemen would be more gentle manly without this filthy "American habit."

THE OHIO PHILOSOPHY OF PIE. A Raspberry and Current Mess the Queen

From the Bucyrus Journal.

THE SUN has projected a little amusement of its own by declaring that pie should be eaten in the Oneers like bread and butter. Certainly, order your ple, a pigeon ple, or a chicken ple, or an oyster ple

a paté de foie gras, and proceed to eat any one of them without a knife and fork! If it is to be understood that THE SUN refers to those low pans, the slightly improved fruit pies of the restau rant and Mugby Junction fashion, then they certainly should be taken in the fingers and fed to the chickens; but if a really bona fide fruit pie be meant, either the distinguished modern New York Phoebus never saw a real fruit pie, which is hardly a suppos-

ale dictum. Take, for example, the queen of all pies, a raspberry and currant pie, with flaky crust, baked in a deep dish, the centre kept up by an inverted cup, the frui filling the dish, and when cold the rich syrup filling the inverted cup inside: the pie of a dear mother of admired wife, a pie that is a pie, not an abomina ble fruit saudwich; how would the epicurean editor of Tax Sus enjoy such a luscious luxury without a fork

are pies, and pies. The editor of THE SUN may find good pastry sandwiches of the kind which he discusses, and the quickest way to dispose of such sider eating real ples by taking them in the fingers the next step might be taking our strawberries and our saucers as pigs get their food from heir troughs.

Hill the Banner Bearer of 1894.

From the Turrytown Press Record.

There was no talk last fall of any lack of party harnony in Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New ersey, and Connecticut. Factional differences existed quently pointed out, was the banner Den State. The Democratic loss in Wisconsin was 48 per cent.; in Michigan they elected one lone legislator the loss in New Jersey was 84 per cent.; in Fennsyl vania 27 per cent.; in Connecticut 20 per cent; it New York, despite alleged factional differences, only 18 per cent. Schator Hill polled, last fall, the larges percentage of the total vote polled by any defeater Democratic candidate, and this in the face of the fact that there was another Democratic (?) candidate.

The Summer Cirl's Complexion.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Washington Times, will publish on Wednesday, for the benefit of the Washington Home for incurables, a re markable edition of that newspaper, edited and written exclusively by women. The editor-in-chief is Mrs. N. S. Lincoln, and her staff is made up as follows: Literary editor, Mrs. Mayo W. Hazel tine; art editor, Mrs. A. C. Barney; musical editor, Mrs. McPherson; scientific editor, Mrs. Horatio King: foreign editor, Marchesa Lanza; city editor, Miss E. E. Thomas; juvenile department, Mrs. R. Mohun; end-of-the-century woman department, liss S. K. Lockwood and Miss Cora Curry, Prominent in the long list of contributors are used in an including the second series of the experiences in Libry Prison. Mrs. John A. Legan, and Mrs. Hobert Anderson, wildow of the hero of Fort Suncter. Mrs. John Morrood. Mrs. Hepben f. Field Virginia. Mrs. Louise Chandler Monitors Mrs. Regional De Koven, Nrs. A. W. Greely, Octave Thanel, Mrs. Louise Chandler Monitors Mrs. Regional De Koven, Nrs. A. W. Greely, Octave Thanel, Mrs. Start Robinson and Mrs. Harriet Robits lawis. Two historical articles of especial interest will be Brs. Revery Kennon's personal recollections of Lafayette visit to this country, when its was entertained at Tudor Place, on decreations Heights, and an article by Miss McKenn, whose father rescued the Beclaration of Independence at the time the British captured Washlugton. Miss K. E. Thomas; juventle department, Mrs. R.

To Jose Marti.

Thou, who didst live like a martyr and die like a bero,

Inspire thy countryment

Thou, who didst live like a hero and die like a martyr, Here and martyr.

SUNBRAMS.

-- California penches are selling for \$20 a ton in IE orchards.

orchards.

—Granville Higgason, Jr., of Greensburg, Ky., is \$1 years old and only thirty-eight inches high.

—A Rockland, Me., newspaper announces that "scarlet fever of a benevoient type" is prevalent in that

-Up to the end of last year Philadelphia's new City

ished yet. -A nephew of the great Japanese commander, Field

Marshal Yamagata, is living in this city. Though he is a man of middle age, he is of very youthful appear -After summer weather had fairly set in, and the

residents had donned their straw hats and secretchers, a snow storm swept down from the mountains on Caffon City, Or., on June 23.

—A genuine mountain trout measuring 2014 inches long and weighing 9 pounds was caught near Durango, Col., a few days ago. It was caught with a seven ounce rod and a No. 6 hook. -Citizens of Taylorsville, Ky., are jubilating over

the good work of a reform commission of street cleaning in successfully clearing the streets of hogs, which have been permitted by former administra tions to pasture at large in the highways of the town,
—The discovery of wood pulp as a substitute for
rags in the manufacture of paper will, it would seem, soon have to be followed up by the discovery of a sub-000 feet of spruce logs will be needed to fill the requirements of the mills for this year.

-Snow Salabury, an eighty four-year old citizen of Canaan, Me., skipped the age of steam entirely. He never rode on the steam cars, but last week had his first ride in an electric car. Some fifty years ago he went to Boston by steamboat, but since then he had remained quiety at home on his farm until last week. -It is a mistake to suppose that all the men who sis on the benches in City Hall Park when the weather is fair are loafers or tramps or dead beats. Plenty of

honest and industrious people may be seen on the benches taking a rost. Many a tired man finds it a pleasant place in which to sit and read the papers, or to smoke a pipe, or to talk with a friend. -Trilby's latest appearance is in the rôle of defendant in a criminal court. Her name was used by a San cies of legal requirements as a designation for a de

fendant whose real name he did not know, just as John Doe figures in the police courts. The case in which she is thus mixed up is the notorious Pacific Bank scandal. The patriotic feelings of the people of Spokane, Wash, have lately been stirred to great depths be-cause of the ascertained fact that precedence has been given in the public schools of that town to English history over American history. Indignant public opinion compelled the School Commissioners to re-

verse the unpatriotic order of things, and English history has been relegated to the background. -Mr. T. D. Pinkham of Harpewell, Me., who enlisted in the Union army when past three score and ten years old, having previously made a notable military record in the Mexican war, will be 100 years old if he billty he will. He is still hale and active, and travels around alone visiting his many friends all over Mains

living. -A premature celebration of the Fourth, which people thereabouts thought was an earthquake, oc-curred in Dubuque, Ia., last Tuesday, through a farmer dropping some ashes from his pipe into a big stock of fireworks in a department store. Seven thou sand dollars' worth of fireworks went up in half a dozon grand explosions, which partially wrecked the big store. The plate-glass front of the store was blown out, but the farmer who started the celebration was

out in the street shead of the first rocket. A souvenir crass in connection with the new yachs
Defender was started some little time since by the workmen selling the round pieces of iron clipped out of the rivet holes. These, however, were soon ex-hausted, and the latest development of the crase is the sale to a novelty manufacturing concern of all the scraps and chips of aluminum from the yachs. A ceman is on guard at the yard all the time to see that every fragment of the white metal that comes from the yacht's plates is gathered up for this firm

The form the souvenirs will take is not yet decided.

The anti-tobacco reformers do not seem to be keeping up with the procession even, to say nothing of making headway. The consumption of tobacco in its various forms shows a steady increase. Last month, according to Government reports, there were manufactured in this country 365,726,647 cigara, 805,150,360 cigarettes, 22,057,443 pounds of tobacco, and more than a million pounds of snuff. This was an increase over the production during the same period last year of nearly two million cigars, half a million cigarettes, and one and a haif million pounds of to

 Four members of a curious community of semi wild white men, which is said to exist in upper Maine. near the Canadian boundary, were arrested in Nor-ridgewock, Me., a few days since, for sheep stealing, and are now in the county jail there, where they are attracting much attention. They were almost naked when caught, and their chests and backs are covered with a thick growth of fine bair. They seem to know little of any language. The gang to which they be-long consists of some forty men, who live in caves, subsisting on what they can find in the woods and

steal from neighboring farms. -In Texas a "norther" is a chilling blast that aweeps over the country, sending the temperature down as much as thirty degrees in as many minutes. But in California a "norther" is a hot wind that puts the temperature up ten or fifteen points above con fort, and instead of freezing vegetation does grea damage by causing a too quick ripening. Early this month the Sacramento Valley had a norther which lasted ten days, ripening the wheat crop prematurely so that the yield abrunk 25 per cent, over the estimate of the previous week. These not winds rarely last ore than three days, as is the case also with the cold

-A notable instance of the withering effect upon the Western Indians of the kind of civilization which they come in contact is in the case of the Rogue River Indians of Oregon. In 1852, when the first white men appeared among them, there were eight hundred members of the tribe. In November, 1854, one-fourth of them had died, and their nur gradually decreased until, according to the last census made by the Indian agent a year ago, there were but fifty four members of the tribe living. This tribe showed no liking for civilized ways, and could not b brought to adopt them, although the Government evi dently has done all in its power for them along these

-A "palace" trolley car is the latest novelty in electric street railroad equipment. Such a car, built on the Pullman plan, with compartments fitted with tables and easy chairs, opening from a centre aisle, with an adequate wine and food locker, and with dazzling filuminations and gorgeous furnishings, has just been put in service on one of the Philadelphia trolley roads running far out into the suburbs. It is intended for the use of private parties, who can char-ter it by the trip or the day. Trolley parties, for excursions to suburban resorts, are becoming quite a social function in Philadelphia. San Francisco has a trolley funeral train, with hearse and mourning coaches, appropriately furnished and decorated, which is now being quite generally used between the city

and an outlying cemetery.

—The oppression of the poor Western farmer still goes on apace. In Nebraska the Supreme Court of the State has just taken from him a lucrative means of livelihood. For years there has been a law in the State requiring railroad engineers to whistle at every highway crossing, and imposing a fine of \$50 for every failure to do so, half the fine going to the in-former. For some reason engineers have not been former. For some reason engineers have not been able to do all the whistling required by this law, perhaps from need of some steam for running the loce tive, and the farmers have made a great deal of against the companies for infractions of the law Every suit thus brought has heretofore been decided against the companies, and the law has cost them a great deal of money. One farmer recently got a verdict for \$3,500 whistling money against the Union Pacific. The Supreme Court has finally declared the

-A Wall street broker made a lucky guess one day last week. A customer stepped into his office, accom-panied by a man who was a stranger to the broker, and said: "My friend has just come from England, and I like to introduce one Englishman to another "But I am not an Englishman by birth," said the stranger. "I observe by your speech that you are not," remarked the broker. "My speech!" answered the other; "where then do you suppose! was born?" "A bet," cried the customer, "that you can't guess, for I don't know." "A dollar that he was born in Gibraltar," replied the broker. The stranger was associated for it was locked those that he was born. toulshed, for it was indeed there that he was been and the customer paid the bet. "How did you know?"
the broker was asked next day by the customer. "I
did not know, and am not a mind-reader." answered the broker. "I made a lucky gurss: that's all. At first when the thing was sprung on me! was about to say Wales, or British Honduras, or Cape Colony, or Maita, or anywhere else; but Gibraltar was the ins place that came to my mind, and so I spoke the word. A man may often make a sucky guess of the kind, though he hasn't second sight."

Combining Business with Pleasure.

from the Wastwood Chronicle. George M. Strongitharm was married on Tuesday to Miss E. F. Martinott of Hilladale. The ceremony was performed at Clarkstown by a minister of that place, after which the party drove to Rockland Lake to cale brate the event. Mr. Strongitharm has samples of al the latest styles of awnings, and, as this is his busi-ness, he is now ready to receive orders from anybody who might want their windows furnished with those destrable shade supplies.